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NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

113/2

GEOGRAPHY 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2013

Instructions

1. This paper consists of seven questions.
2. Answer a total of five questions, question number 1 is compulsory.

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1. Examine eight causes and four negative impacts of migration on both the area of origin and destination.

Economic opportunities attract people to migrate in search of better jobs. In many developing countries, rural areas lack employment opportunities, pushing people to urban centers or foreign countries where wages are higher. For example, many East Africans migrate to the Middle East for domestic and construction work.

Education and skill acquisition drive migration, as people move to cities or foreign countries to access better schools and universities. Many Tanzanians and Kenyans migrate to Western nations or South Africa for higher education, hoping for better job prospects after graduation.

Political instability and conflict force people to flee their homes in search of safety. War-torn regions such as South Sudan and Somalia have seen mass migrations, with refugees seeking asylum in neighboring countries like Uganda and Kenya.

Environmental factors such as droughts, floods, and natural disasters lead to migration. In parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, prolonged droughts force people to leave rural areas in search of water, food, and better living conditions.

Health and social services attract migration, as people move to areas with better healthcare, hospitals, and social amenities. Many rural residents migrate to cities like Dar es Salaam or Nairobi for improved medical care and specialized treatments.

Family reunification motivates migration, as people move to join their relatives in different regions or countries. Many migrants from Africa relocate to Europe or America to reunite with family members who have already settled there.

Government policies and incentives encourage migration. Countries with favorable immigration policies attract skilled workers and investors. For example, Canada's immigration system encourages professionals to relocate for job opportunities and permanent residency.

Agricultural decline and land shortages push rural populations to migrate. In heavily populated rural areas, land becomes scarce due to high birth rates, forcing younger generations to migrate to urban centers in search of alternative livelihoods.

Negative impacts of migration on both the area of origin and destination:

Brain drain occurs in the area of origin as skilled professionals leave for better opportunities abroad. Many African countries experience shortages of doctors, engineers, and teachers due to emigration to Western nations.

Overpopulation and congestion in destination areas create pressure on housing, healthcare, and transportation. Cities like Nairobi and Lagos struggle with slum growth and inadequate infrastructure due to high migration rates.

Labor shortages affect the economy of the area of origin. When many young and able-bodied individuals migrate, rural communities face a shortage of workers for farming and local businesses, leading to economic decline.

Cultural conflicts may arise in the destination area as migrants bring different customs and traditions. In some countries, migration leads to tensions between locals and newcomers over resources, jobs, and social integration.

2. (a) What are the negative impacts of high fertility rates in a given country? (Provide four points).

High dependency ratios burden the working population, as a large number of children and elderly people depend on a smaller workforce. This strains resources and slows economic growth, as more money is spent on social services rather than investments.

Overpopulation leads to scarcity of resources such as food, water, and housing. Countries with high fertility rates struggle to provide adequate services, resulting in poor living conditions and increased poverty.

Environmental degradation increases as more land is cleared for settlements and agriculture. Deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution worsen due to high population growth, reducing biodiversity and natural resources.

Unemployment and job scarcity rise as more people enter the labor market. In many developing countries, the number of job seekers exceeds available employment opportunities, leading to higher crime rates and economic instability.

(b) Explain six goals of the National Population Policy in Tanzania.

To control rapid population growth by promoting family planning and reproductive health education. The policy encourages the use of contraceptives and awareness programs to help families plan births responsibly.

To improve maternal and child health by reducing infant mortality rates and increasing access to prenatal and postnatal care. The government supports vaccination programs and nutrition initiatives to ensure healthier mothers and babies.

To enhance gender equality and women empowerment by promoting education and economic opportunities for women. Educated women tend to have fewer children and contribute more to national development.

To balance population distribution by reducing rural-urban migration. The policy encourages infrastructure development in rural areas to create job opportunities and prevent overcrowding in cities.

To strengthen education and literacy programs to improve human capital development. The government aims to provide universal primary and secondary education to equip citizens with skills needed for economic growth.

To promote environmental conservation by linking population growth with sustainable resource use. Policies emphasize responsible land use, reforestation, and climate change adaptation measures.

3. Identify the indicators of an overpopulated country. Give eight points.

High population density indicates overpopulation, as too many people live in a limited area. Countries like Bangladesh and Nigeria have high densities, leading to overcrowding and housing shortages.

Food shortages occur when agricultural production cannot meet the demands of a growing population. Overpopulated nations often rely on food imports and experience frequent malnutrition and hunger crises.

Unemployment rates rise due to excess labor supply. In overpopulated countries, job markets struggle to accommodate all working-age individuals, leading to poverty and economic instability.

Poor healthcare services result from high population pressure on medical facilities. Hospitals become overcrowded, leading to inadequate treatment, high maternal mortality rates, and the spread of diseases.

Inadequate housing leads to the growth of slums and informal settlements. Overpopulated cities like Mumbai and Lagos have large slum areas with poor sanitation, lack of clean water, and unsafe living conditions.

Traffic congestion and transportation inefficiencies worsen in overpopulated areas. Roads, public transport systems, and airports struggle to accommodate the high number of travelers, leading to delays and economic losses.

Environmental degradation increases due to deforestation, pollution, and waste management challenges. Overpopulated regions experience severe land degradation and water contamination, affecting biodiversity and human health.

Lower quality of education results from overcrowded classrooms and insufficient schools. In overpopulated countries, teacher shortages and limited educational resources reduce the effectiveness of learning, affecting literacy rates and economic progress.

4. Analyze eight factors that led to the successful development of the textile industry in China.

China has a large labor force, providing cheap and abundant workers for textile factories. The availability of skilled and unskilled workers keeps production costs low, making Chinese textiles competitive in global markets.

Government policies and support have played a crucial role in the textile industry's success. The Chinese government provides subsidies, tax incentives, and infrastructure development to encourage textile manufacturing.

Advanced technology and automation in textile production have improved efficiency and quality. China invests heavily in modern machinery, allowing for mass production and high-quality fabric output.

Access to raw materials such as cotton and synthetic fibers reduces production costs. China grows large amounts of cotton domestically and imports additional supplies to meet industry demands.

Strong international trade networks help China export textiles worldwide. The country has trade agreements with major markets such as the United States, European Union, and Africa, boosting its textile industry.

Well-developed transport and logistics infrastructure facilitate the movement of goods. China has efficient railway, road, and port systems that ensure quick delivery of textiles to domestic and international buyers.

Innovation and design capabilities have strengthened China's textile competitiveness. The country continuously improves fabric quality, develops new designs, and follows global fashion trends to maintain market demand.

Cheap electricity and industrial zones provide cost-effective production environments. China's extensive power grid and industrial parks support large-scale textile manufacturing with reduced operational expenses.

5. (a) Describe the world's major zones of timber production.

The Amazon Basin in South America is one of the largest timber-producing regions in the world. Countries such as Brazil, Peru, and Colombia have vast rainforests that provide hardwood species like mahogany and teak. However, logging activities in the Amazon have raised concerns about deforestation and environmental degradation.

The Canadian Boreal Forest is another major timber production zone. Canada has one of the largest reserves of softwood trees, such as spruce, pine, and fir, which are widely used in paper and construction industries. The government has implemented strict logging regulations to promote sustainable forestry.

The Siberian Taiga in Russia is one of the biggest sources of timber, particularly softwood. Russia's cold climate slows tree growth, producing high-density wood that is valuable for construction and furniture making. The Russian timber industry exports large volumes to Europe and Asia.

The Southeast Asian tropical forests, including countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, are major timber-producing zones. These forests provide tropical hardwoods like teak, ebony, and sandalwood, which are in high demand for furniture and flooring. However, illegal logging and palm oil plantation expansion threaten these forests.

The Congo Basin in Central Africa is home to vast timber resources. Countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, and Cameroon export hardwoods such as wenge and sapele. The region faces challenges related to illegal logging and deforestation due to poor regulation enforcement.

The Nordic Forests in Scandinavia, particularly in Sweden and Finland, are leading sources of timber. These countries produce high-quality softwood for furniture, construction, and paper industries. Sustainable forestry practices, including replanting and strict harvesting regulations, ensure long-term timber supply.

The United States Pacific Northwest, including states like Oregon and Washington, has a well-established timber industry. The region grows Douglas fir, redwood, and cedar, which are used in construction and manufacturing. The U.S. timber industry follows strict environmental laws to maintain forest sustainability. The eucalyptus plantations in Australia and South Africa produce timber for pulp and paper industries. Eucalyptus grows quickly and provides a renewable source of wood, making it a preferred choice for commercial forestry.

(b) What factors have influenced the development of timber activities in Gabon?

Gabon has vast rainforest coverage, with over 85% of the country's landmass covered by forests. The availability of high-quality hardwood species such as okoume and mahogany makes timber a major economic activity.

Government policies supporting forestry have encouraged sustainable logging. The government has introduced laws requiring companies to process timber locally before export, increasing value addition and job creation.

Gabon's strategic location along the Atlantic coast facilitates timber exports. The country has major ports such as Port-Gentil, which allows easy shipping of timber products to Europe, Asia, and North America.

Investment in infrastructure, including roads and railways, has improved access to forested areas. The development of transport networks helps timber companies move logs from inland forests to processing plants and export terminals efficiently.

The demand for tropical hardwoods in international markets has boosted Gabon's timber industry. Countries like China and France import large volumes of timber from Gabon, making forestry a key contributor to the economy.

Sustainable forestry initiatives have been promoted to reduce deforestation. Gabon has introduced forest certification programs and reforestation projects to ensure long-term timber production without harming biodiversity.

The presence of foreign investment in the timber industry has brought modern technology and expertise. Companies from Europe and Asia have set up sawmills and plywood factories, improving efficiency and productivity in timber processing.

6. Explore the influence of human and physical factors on the development of agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Human factors:

Government policies affect agricultural development by influencing land ownership, subsidies, and investment in rural areas. Countries like Ethiopia and Kenya have introduced agricultural reforms to increase productivity through improved irrigation and mechanization.

Market accessibility determines how well farmers can sell their produce. Regions with good transportation networks, such as South Africa, have better agricultural output because farmers can reach markets efficiently. Poor road infrastructure in remote areas limits trade and reduces farmers' profits.

Availability of labor plays a crucial role in agricultural production. Many African countries depend on manual labor due to limited mechanization. In densely populated areas, labor is readily available, while in sparsely populated regions, farming struggles due to workforce shortages.

Use of modern technology, such as tractors, irrigation systems, and improved seeds, increases productivity. Countries like Nigeria and Ghana are adopting precision farming techniques to boost crop yields, but many small-scale farmers still lack access to advanced machinery.

Physical factors:

Climate and rainfall patterns influence the type of crops grown. In tropical regions with high rainfall, such as Uganda, crops like bananas and coffee thrive. In dry regions like the Sahel, drought-resistant crops such as millet and sorghum are more suitable.

Soil fertility determines agricultural success. Areas with volcanic soils, such as the Rift Valley in Kenya and Tanzania, support high crop yields, while sandy or infertile soils require artificial fertilizers for effective farming.

Topography affects farming methods. Flatlands and river valleys are ideal for large-scale commercial agriculture, while hilly regions require terracing and contour farming to prevent soil erosion. Countries like Rwanda practice hillside farming due to their mountainous landscape.

Pests and diseases impact agricultural production. Locust invasions, armyworm outbreaks, and crop diseases like cassava mosaic virus reduce food supply. Farmers rely on pesticides and improved crop varieties to minimize losses.

7. Examine the reasons as to why pastoralists are resistant to modernizing their economy.

Traditional cultural beliefs among pastoralists discourage the adoption of modern economic activities. Many pastoralist communities, such as the Maasai in Kenya and Tanzania, view livestock as a symbol of wealth and social status, making them resistant to selling animals for commercial purposes.

Fear of losing traditional identity makes pastoralists reluctant to embrace modern practices. Many communities see modernization as a threat to their way of life, leading them to resist government efforts to settle in permanent areas or engage in alternative livelihoods.

Limited access to education prevents pastoralists from understanding the benefits of modernization. Many nomadic communities lack schools, and children are often engaged in herding instead of formal education, reducing exposure to new economic opportunities.

Unstable land tenure policies discourage modernization. Many pastoralists do not have legally recognized land ownership, making it difficult to invest in improved livestock farming techniques or transition to alternative economic activities.

Harsh environmental conditions force pastoralists to rely on traditional survival methods. In arid and semi-arid regions, unpredictable rainfall and frequent droughts make it risky to shift away from livestock-based economies.

Mistrust of government policies and development programs makes pastoralists resistant to external interventions. Many communities believe that modern initiatives, such as ranching and settlement schemes, are designed to take away their land, leading to resistance against change.

Economic barriers, such as lack of capital and infrastructure, prevent modernization. Many pastoralists cannot afford veterinary services, improved livestock breeds, or access to formal markets, making it difficult to shift to commercial livestock production.

Poor integration into national economies limits opportunities for modernization. Many pastoralist communities are isolated from mainstream financial systems, making it difficult to access credit, training, and marketing services needed to transition into modern economic activities.

8. (a) Describe five methods used in fishing.

Trawling involves dragging a large net through the water to catch fish. This method is widely used for commercial fishing but can cause environmental damage by disturbing the ocean floor.

Longline fishing uses a long fishing line with baited hooks attached at intervals. This method is effective for catching large fish like tuna and swordfish but poses risks to marine species such as sharks and seabirds.

Gill netting involves setting a net vertically in the water, trapping fish that swim into it. This method is common in both freshwater and marine fishing but can lead to overfishing if not properly regulated.

Purse seining uses a large net that encircles schools of fish and is then closed like a drawstring. This method is commonly used for catching species like sardines and mackerel in open waters.

Spearfishing is a traditional method where fishers use spears or harpoons to catch fish. It is commonly practiced in coastal communities and is considered an environmentally friendly fishing method.

(b) Explain four prominent problems that hinder the full exploitation of fish in Tanzania.

Overfishing reduces fish stocks, threatening the sustainability of the fishing industry. In Lake Victoria, excessive fishing has led to a decline in Nile perch and tilapia populations.

Poor fishing infrastructure limits processing and storage. Many Tanzanian fishing villages lack cold storage facilities, leading to post-harvest losses.

Illegal fishing methods, such as the use of dynamite and poison, destroy aquatic ecosystems and reduce fish populations.

Limited access to international markets restricts fish exports. Many Tanzanian fishers lack certification and processing facilities that meet global trade standards.